Subject Index to Volume 70

A

Acetate, metabolism, 578–579
Acetylcholine
  cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 257
  in hippocampal formation, 470
  muscarinic receptor actions, 533–535, 551
    decrease in calcium conductance, 534
    decrease in potassium conductance, 533–534
    increase in cation conductance, 534
    increase in potassium conductance, 534
    presynaptic inhibition, 534–535
  neurotransmitter action, 532
  nicotinic receptor actions, 532–533, 551
  renin secretion and, 1090
Acetylcholinesterase, in hippocampal formation, 470
***N*-Acetylglutamate**, synthesis
  pH and, 721
  pH control of, 721
***N*-Acetylglutamate synthase**, in urea synthesis, 713
Acidification, proximal renal tubule, 79–109. *See also* Proximal tubule acidification
Acidosis, interorgan glutamine flow in, 721–722
Actin
  erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1036–1037
  spectrin association with, 1051–1052
α-Actinin, 1048
Adducin, erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1041–1042
Adenine nucleotides
  extracellular, catabolism of, 773–774
  metabolism, 772–774
  neuronal release of, 772–773
  receptors, historical development, 763
  sources in blood, 773
Adenosine
  cardiovascular actions, 787–803
  cardiovascular effects in humans, 803–804
  catabolism, 770
  chronotropic effects, 788
  dromotropic effects, 788
  electrophysiological actions on neurons, 542–544
  in hippocampal formation, 474
  inotropic effects, 788–790
  interstitial concentration, regulation of, 770–772
  in medullary blood flow regulation, 913
  metabolism, 763–772
  neovascularization and, 809
  neurotransmitter action, 541
  in pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease, 804–808
    angina pectoris and ischemic pain, 805–806
    arrhythmias, 804–805
    reperfusion injury, 806–807
  presynaptic effects, 801–803
  production of, 763–769
    hydrolysis of adenosine monophosphate, 763–768
    hydrolysis of *S*-adenosylhomocysteine, 768–769
  receptors, 541–542. *See also* Purinoceptors, P_1 receptors
    A_1-calcium receptor, 784
    A_1-glucose receptor, 784
    A_1-guanylate cyclase receptor, 784
    A_1-phospholipase A receptor, 783–784
    A_1-phospholipase C receptors, 783
    A_1-potassium receptor, 783
    A_1 receptor agonists, 778–779
    A_1 receptor antagonists, 779–781
    A_1 receptors, 778–781
    A_2 receptors, 781–782
    A_{2a} receptors, 784
    A_{2b} receptors, 784
    coupled to effectors other than adenylate cyclase, 782–784
    historical development, 762
  in regional blood flow regulation, 792–797
    cerebral blood flow, 792–793
    coronary blood flow, 793–794
    placental blood flow, 797
    renal blood flow, 795–797
    skeletal muscle blood flow, 795
    splanchnic blood flow, 794–795
  transport, 769
  vascular actions, mechanisms of, 791–792
Adenosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate
  protein kinase C and, 133–134
  in renin secretion, 1091
Adenosine monophosphate, hydrolysis, adenosine production, 763–768
Adenosinetriphosphatase
  myosin
    activity, cardiac contractile efficiency and, 267–268
    adenosine triphosphate hydrolysis, 266
    mechanical efficiency, 268–269
  sarcoplasmic reticulum, 749–758
    calcium binding and translocation, 750–751
    catalytic and transport cycle, 749–750
    chemical derivatization and site-directed mutagenesis, 752–755
    perspectives of a molecular mechanism, 755–758
    spectroscopic studies of structure, 751–752
Adenosine triphosphate
  cardiovascular actions, 787–803
  effects on cardiac muscle, 790
  electrophysiological actions on neurons, 544
  hydrolysis
    cardiac contractile efficiency, 267–268
    enthalphy of, 266
    free energy change of, 266
    use of, 266–267
  presynaptic effects, 803
  receptors, 784–787. *See also* Purinoceptors, P_2 receptors
  in small arteries, 938
  synthesis, cardiac contractile efficiency, 265–267
  vascular actions, 797–801
***S*-Adenosylhomocysteine**, hydrolysis, adenosine production and, 768–769
Adenylate cyclase
  atrial natriuretic peptide actions on, 672–673
  prolactin secretion and, 292
Adipocytes, glucose transport, 1156, 1158–1159, 1162
Adrenal gland, atrial natriuretic peptide action on, 684–685
Albumin, accumulation, in medullary blood flow estimation, 906

Aldosterone, biosynthesis and secretion, atrial natriuretic peptide and, 684–685
Amino acids
catabolism, neonatal, 725
excitatory, 519, 549–550
receptors, 519–527
inhibitory, 527–528, 550
receptors, 528–532
interorgan fluxes, 705–707
diabetes and trauma and, 707
fasting and, 706–707
feeding and, 705–706
metabolism
pH homeostasis and, 719–722
prenatal, 723
transport. *See* Amino acid transport
Amino acid transport, 43–71
across blood-brain barrier, 66–69
across placental barrier, 70
changes in neoplastic cells, 50–51
cystine and glutamate, 64–65
deficient transport of basic amino acids, in familial protein intolerance. *See* Lysinuric protein intolerance
dispensable amino acids, 51–52
glutamine flows, 56–61
within cultured cell, 56
within intact organism: renal contribution, 56–57
role of liver in, 60–61
role of muscle in, 57–60
in hepatocytes, 707–710
control of amino acid metabolism and, 708–710
hormonal control and long-term regulation, 709–710
pH and, 720
short-term regulation, 708–709
systems, 707–708
interaction among transport systems, 47–50
lysosomal, 61–63
molecular recognition within a class of analogues, 43–44
presentation of problem, 43–52
protective function of glutathione, 63–66
complexities in transport steps to glutathione, 64
cysteamine and other sulfhydryl compounds may redirect transport of cystine sulfur, 66
against electrophilic reagents, 65–66
rate-limiting steps in maintaining cellular glutathione, 63–64
relation between transport of cystine and glutamate, 64–65
regulation of, attenuation of transcription as a basis for, 71
selective compositions of amino acid flow among tissues
alanine and amino acid dispensibility: conditional essentiality, 55–56
amino acid flow across placental barrier between maternal and fetal organism, 70
amino acid flows to and from the brain, 66–69
dietary and other environmental influences on brain nutrition by amino acids, 69–70
epithelial brush borders versus plasma membrane: development of polarization of an epithelium, 52–55
factors determining these flows, 52–70
lysosomal proteolysis and lysosomal amino acid transport, 61–63
makeup of amino acid flows, general considerations, 55
principal glutamine flows, 56–61. *See also* Glutamine
protective function of glutathione, 63–66
redox cycle and membrane transport, 66
sharing of plasma membrane transport systems, 44–47
specificity across membranes, 44
transport system A
changes in neoplastic cells, 50–51
regulation of, 52
transport system L, changes in neoplastic cells, 50–51
γ-Aminobutyric acid. *See also* Amino acids, inhibitory
antennal lobe, 225–226
in hippocampal formation, 469–470
inhibition of prolactin secretion, 286–287
neurotransmitter role, 527–528
receptors, 528–532, 550
postsynaptic inhibition, 530–531
presynaptic inhibition, 529–530
***p*-Amminohippurate**, in medullary blood flow estimation, 903
Ammonia
brain concentrations, 730
intrahepatic, buffering by ornithine cycle, 717
neurotoxicity, 730–732
electrophysiology, 730–731
mechanisms, possible, 730–732
neurotransmitter function and, 731–732
protonation, urea synthesis and, 721
Amygdaloid complex, connections with limbic cortex, 464–465
Anemia
coronary pressure-flow relations, 372
hemolytic, hereditary, 1044–1045
Anesthesia, lymphatic contraction and, 1014–1015
Angina pectoris, adenosine in, 805–806
Angiogenesis
cytokines in, 442–443
endothelial cell replication and, 1186–1187
Angiotensin, renin secretion and, 1085–1086
Angiotensin II
in hippocampal formation, 474
intrarenal distribution, 1069–1070
in medullary blood flow regulation, 912
neurophysiological actions, 549
Angiotensinogen
intrarenal distribution, 1069
molecular biology and biochemistry, 1077
Ankyrin
erythrocyte, 1032–1033
interactions with spectrin, 1033
nonerythroid, 1048–1050
Ankyrin-binding proteins, erythrocyte membrane
anion exchanger, 1034–1035
protein 4.2, 1035–1036
Antennae, 200
afferent projections. *See* Olfactory system, insect, antennal afferent pathway
olfactory sensilla, 200–201
Antibody study, glucose transport proteins, 1137
Antidiuretic hormone. *See* Vasopressin
Antiestrogens, exogenous, prolactin secretion and, 290–291
Anxiety disorders, slow cortical potentials in, 27–28
Aortic stenosis, coronary pressure-flow relations, 371
Appendix, lymphatics, 996
Arachidonate
calcium mobilization and, 136
compartmentalization of, 137
guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate and, 136
metabolites, 134
as mitogens, 135–136
in phospholipase C action, 136
in renin secretion, 1087
in phospholipase C action, 136

prolactin secretion and, 294–295
protein kinase C activation and, 136–137
release, 134–135
calcium dependency of phospholipase A_2 and its relationship to phosphoinositide cascade, 135
phospholipase A_2 pathway, 134–135
phospholipase C-1,2-diacylglycerol lipase pathway, 134
protein kinase C in, 135
Arginine vasopressin. *See* Vasopressin
Argininosuccinate lyase, in urea synthesis, 713
Argininosuccinate synthase, in urea synthesis, 712–713
Arrhythmias, adenosine in, 804–805
Artery(ies)
cell replication in spontaneously hypertensive rats, 1195–1196
control of endothelial cell replication
by cell-to-cell interaction, 1182–1184
growth factors in, 1179–1182
mechanisms involved in, 1179
coordination of cell mass and deoxyribonucleic acid content, 1197–1198
developmental mechanisms underlying pathology, 1177–1200
endothelial growth inhibitors, 1186
embryonic development, 1178–1179
endothelial cell replication
angiogenesis and, 1186–1187
control of, 1179–1186
initial lesion in hypertension, 1194
molecules controlling cell contact, 1184–1186
pathology of layers of arterial wall, 1177–1178
relation of endothelial cell replication to angiogenesis, 1186–1187
smooth muscle
in atherosclerotic plaque, 1192–1194
growth controls, 1187
growth factors for, 1187–1189
growth inhibitors, 1191–1192
mitogens, endogenously produced, 1189, 1191
replication in severe hypertension with acute vascular injury, 1196–1197
Artery(ies), small
abnormalities in hypertension, 942–946
histological studies, 942–943
in vitro evidence, 943–945
in vivo and hemodynamic evidence, 943
chloride in, 932
contribution to peripheral resistance, 922–924
chronic responses, 924
regulation, 922–924
resting conditions, 922
endothelium-derived vasoactive factors, 940
excitation-contraction coupling, 926, 933–938
activation and relaxation mechanisms, 936–937
biochemical aspects of contractile apparatus, 936
calcium and contraction, 933–935
in hypertension, 944–945
membrane potential, 935–936
transmembrane calcium transport, 934–935
calcium extrusion, 935
potential-dependent calcium channels, 934–935
potential-independent calcium channels, 935
hydrogen in, 932–933
bicarbonate transport, 933
sodium-hydrogen antiport, 933
instrinsic vascular response, 941–942
flow, 941
oscillatory activity and vasomotion, 942
pressure, 941
stretch, 941
in vitro investigations, 924–926
excitation-contraction coupling, 926
myographs, 924–925
small artery dimensions, 924
structure, 925–926
monovalent ion metabolism, 930–933
chloride, 932
hydrogen, 932–933
potassium, 932
sodium, 930–932
neurogenic mechanisms, 937–939
neuromuscular transmission, 937
neurotransmitters, 938
postsynaptic mechanisms, 938–939
presynaptic mechanisms, 937
neuromuscular junction, in hypertension, 945
potassium in, 932
sodium in, 930–933
ouabain-sensitive sodium extrusion, 932
sodium-calcium exchange, 931
sodium-potassium-chloride cotransport, 931–932
sodium-potassium pump, 930–931
sodium-sodium exchange, 931
structure and function, 921–950
angiogenesis, 946
determinants of structure, 946–948
in hypertension, 943–945
neurohumoral factors, 947–948
pressure-dependent mechanisms, 946
pressure-independent mechanisms, 946–948
structure in prehypertensive persons, 947
structure and mechanics, 926–930
adventitia, 926–927
intima, 928
media, 927–928
smooth muscle cell mechanics, 928
vascular mechanics, 928–930
structure and peripheral resistance, 948–949
Aspartate. *See also* Amino acids, excitatory
in hippocampal formation, 469
Atherosclerotic plaque
smooth muscle cells in, 1192–1193
smooth muscle proliferation in, 1193–1194
Atrial natriuretic peptide, 665–688
adrenal and other endocrine actions, 684–685
cardiovascular actions, 674–678
cardiac function, 677
cardiac output, 675–677
peripheral vascular resistance, 677–678
cellular mechanisms of action, 670–674
actions on adenylate cyclase, 672–673
guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate in, 672
intracellular calcium mobilization and phosphoinositide turnover, 673–674
intracellular calcium mobilization and phosphoinositide turnover, 673–674
receptors, 670–672
circulating, clearance of, 669–670
in heart failure, 685–686
in hypertension, 686
in liver disease, 686–687
in medullary blood flow regulation, 912
regulation of secretion, 668–669

renal actions, 678–684
renal epithelial actions, 680–684
renal hemodynamics, 678–680
in renal disease, 687–688
renin secretion and, 684, 1088–1089
structure, 665–666
synthesis, 666–668
Attention and preparation
processing stage, 21
psychology of, 21–22
sensory and motor preparation stage, 21–22
slow cortical potentials and, 22–23
limits of attention, 22
motor task demands and terminal contingent negative variation, 23
perceptual task demands and initial contingent negative variation, 22–23
stage of motor preparation, 23
Autoimmunity, vascular injury, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 441–442
Autoregulation
coronary circulation, 352–359
characterization of, 353–356
factors affecting, 356
general considerations, 352–353
ischemic vasodilatation and, 359
mechanisms of, 356–358
metabolic theory, 357
myogenic theory, 357
tissue pressure hypothesis, 356–357
transmural, 358–359
medullary blood flow, 910–911
prolactin secretion, 287–288
Axial heterogeneity, proximal renal tubule acidification, 108–109

B

Basal ganglia, slow cortical potential generation and, 17–18
Bats, echolocating
auditory adaptations for prey capture, 615–638. *See also* Echolocation
echolocation signals and foraging habitats, 615–618
foraging close to/within vegetation, 617
gleaning from leaves and from ground, 617
gleaning from water surfaces, 617–618
open-space foraging, 616–617
Bat wing, lymphatics, 991
Behavior, changes produced by lesions of limbic cortex, 488–491
Bicarbonate
absorption, proximal renal tubule. *See* Proximal tubule acidification
luminal concentration, regulation of proximal tubule acidification, 103–105
peritubular concentration, regulation of proximal tubule acidification, 105
Blood
oxygen-carrying capacity, altered, coronary pressure-flow relations, 372
sources of adenine nucleotides in, 773
Blood flow. *See also* Circulation
cerebral
adenosine in, 792–793
ammonia and, 730
gastrointestinal, volatile fatty acids and, 581–582
placental, adenosine in, 797
regional, regulation of
adenosine in, 792–797
P_2 receptors in, 799
renal, adenosine in, 795–797
renal medulla, 885–914. *See also* Medullary microcirculation
skeletal muscle, adenosine in, 795
splanchnic, adenosine in, 794–795
Blood vessels
leakage, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 441
purinoceptors in, 790–801
generation and modulation of vascular tone, 790
mechanisms of vascular action of adenosine, 791–792
mechanisms of vascular action of adenosine triphosphate, 797–798
pharmacomechanical coupling in vascular muscle, 790–791
structure and function of small arteries, 921–950. *See also* Artery(ies), small
Bradykinin, neurophysiological actions, 549
Brain
amino acid flows to and from, 66–69
dietary and other environmental influences on, 69–70
cellular organization, 514–515. *See also* Neurons
energy metabolism, ammonia and, 732
limbic cortex, 453–494. *See also* Limbic cortex
prelymphatic channels, 1003
slow cortical potentials, 1–31. *See also* Slow cortical potentials
Brain damage, slow cortical potentials in, 25–26
Buffer capacity, proximal tubule acidification, 101–102
measured values for, 101–102
theory, 101
Butyrate, metabolism, 579–580

C

Caffeine, cardiovascular effects, 808
Calcitonin gene-related peptide, renin secretion and, 1090
Calcium
buffering, in photoreceptor outer segment, 873
cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 254
conductance in central neurons, acetylcholine and, 534
contraction in small arteries and, 933–935
cytosolic calcium, 934
intracellular calcium stores, 934
external, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 871
internal, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 871
intracellular
in renin secretion, 1091–1092
extracellular calcium versus, 1092–1093
role in light response, 874–876
intracellular concentration, transmitter release probabilities and, 187–188
intracellular mobilization, effect of atrial natriuretic peptide and guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate, 673–674
intracellular oscillations, phosphoinositides in, 142–143
in intramitochondrial metabolism, 391–416. *See also* Intramitochondrial metabolism
mobilization, arachidonate and, 136
in photoreceptors
gating of light-sensitive channel, 865–866
light response and, 860–861
in prolactin secretion, 295–297

regulation of mitochondrial volume, 407
regulation of protein interactions in erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1042–1043
sensitivity of phospholipase C, G protein enhancement of, 128
synergism with protein kinase C, 133
transport
Ca^{2+}-transport adenosinetriphosphatase, 749–758. *See also* Adenosinetriphosphatase, sarcoplasmic reticulum
in photoreceptor outer segment, 867–874. *See also* Photoreceptors, calcium transport and buffering in outer segment
in small arteries, 934–935
Calmodulin, regulation of protein interactions in erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1042–1043
Calpactin I, spectrin association with, 1053
Carbachol, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 257
Carbamoyl-phosphate synthase, in urea synthesis, 710–712
control of, 715–716
Carbon dioxide tension, regulation of proximal tubule acidification, 105–106
Carbonic anhydrase, activity, pH and, 721
Cardiotonic agents, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 255–256
Cardiovascular system
atrial natriuretic peptide actions on, 674–678
cardiac function, 677
cardiac output, 675–677
peripheral vascular resistance, 677–678
regulation, prejunctional purinoceptors in, 801–803
Catecholamines
cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 254–255
circulating, actions of, 979–980
in hippocampal formation, 471
metabolites, overflow of, 978
origins in plasma and urine, 964–966
excretion in urine, 966
hormone secretion, 965–966
overflow of noncatecholamine constituents from catecholamine granules, 966
overflow of precursors in catecholamine synthetic pathway, 966
spillover to plasma, 964–965
overflow to circulation, 963–980
action of circulating catecholamines, 979–980
determinants of rate of norepinephrine overflow from sympathetic nerves to circulation, 966–968
disposal of catecholamines entering plasma, 978–979
origins in plasma and urine, 964–966
overflow of catecholamine precursors and metabolites, 977–978
regional overflow, 970–974
use of overflow measurements in estimation of nerve firing rates, 974–977
whole body catecholamine overflow, 968–970
precursors, overflow of, 977
regional overflow, 970–974
removal from plasma, 978–979
whole body overflow, 968–970
Catecholestrogens, prolactin secretion and, 290–291
Cerebellum, excitatory amino acids in, 524–525
Chloride
light-driven electrogenic transport system. *See* Halorhodopsin
in small arteries, 932
Cholecystokinin
in hippocampal formation, 473
neurophysiological actions, 548
Cholesterol, metabolism, volatile fatty acids and, 581
Cingulate cortex. *See* Limbic cortex
Circulation
catecholamine neurotransmitters in, 963–980. *See also* Catecholamines
cerebral, norepinephrine overflow from, 974
coronary, 331–374. *See also* Coronary circulation
hepatomesenteric, norepinephrine overflow from, 973
microlymphatics and lymph flow, 987–1022. *See also* Lymphatic system
Cirrhosis, norepinephrine spillover measurements in, 976
Citric acid cycle, ammonia and, 732
Coenzyme A, sequestration, hyperammonemia and, 728–729
Cones. *See* Photoreceptors
Converting enzyme
intrarenal distribution, 1069
molecular biology and biochemistry, 1078
Coronary artery, compliance, 341–342
Coronary circulation
autoregulation, 352–359
characterization of, 353–356
diastolic pressure flow relations and zero flow pressures during, 366
factors affecting, 356
general considerations, 352–353
ischemic vasodilatation and, 359
mechanisms of, 356–358
transmural, 358–359
effect of myocardial contraction, 346–352
phasic flows in extramural and intramural coronary vessels, 346–348
intramyocardial pressures, stresses, and strains, 339–341
diastolic tissue pressures, 340
historical background, 339–340
relationship of tissue pressure to stresses: experimental and model studies, 340
right ventricular tissue pressures, 340
local control of, 352–362
autoregulation, 352–359
metabolic regulation and its modulation, 359–360
transient responses of coronary control, 360–362
perfusion pressure, oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 259–260
pressure-flow relations, 331–374
altered oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and, 372
aortic stenosis and, 371
in collapsible tubes, 332–339. *See also* Waterfall phenomenon
coronary vascular resistance and, 368–369
diastolic, shape of, 366–367
effect of myocardial contraction on coronary and microvascular blood flow, 346–352
heterogeneity of flows in small regions, 369–370
intramyocardial pressures, stresses, and strains, 339–341
in left ventricle, 362–368
dependence of zero flow pressures on experimental conditions, 363–365
diastolic pressure flow relations and zero flow pressures during autoregulation, 366
factors affecting steady-state zero flow pressures, 365
systolic, 367
zero flow pressures and tissue pressures, 362–363
local control of coronary circulation, 352–362
pathophysiological factors affecting, 371–373
pericardial restraint and, 371
pressure-flow lines, zero flow pressures, and coronary vascular resistance, 362–371

in right ventricle, 370–371
systolic, in left ventricle, 367
tachycardia and, 372
vascular compliance and time constants, 341–346
ventricular hypertrophy and, 372–373
waterfall phenomenon, 332–339. *See also* Waterfall phenomenon
regulation of, adenosine in, 793–794
systolic-diastolic interactions in, 348–352
effects of change in left ventricular preload and afterload, 351–352
evidence for: beating versus arrested hearts, 349
historical background, 348–349
implications for myocardial ischemia, 352
potential mechanisms of, 349–351
stresses versus strains, 351
support for interaction hypothesis, 351
vascular compliance, 341–344
coronary artery compliance, 341–342
definitions, 341
intramyocardial compliances and blood volumes, 342–344
quantification of coronary compliance, 341
time constants and, 344–346
Corticotropin-releasing factor, neurophysiological actions, 549
Countercurrent exchanger, 886, 887–889
Cyclic nucleotides, prolactin secretion and, 292
Cystine, transport, 64–65
cysteamine and, 66
Cytokines, 427
endothelial cell biology and, 427–443
acute inflammation, 436–437
angiogenesis, 442–443
autoimmunity and vascular injury, 441–442
delayed hypersensitivity, 438–440
interferons, 434–435
interleukin, 436
interleukin 1, 428–431
coagulation, 429–430
inflammation, 430–431
interleukin 2, 435
interleukin 4, 435–436
normal lymphocyte recirculation, 440–441
Schwartzman reaction, 437–438
transforming growth factor-β, 436
transplantation, 442
tumor necrosis factor and lymphotoxin, 431–434
vascular leakage, 441
interferons, 434–435
interleukin 1, 428–431
lymphotoxin, 431–434
tumor necrosis factor, 431–434

D

Delayed-response task
anatomy of, 19
slow cortical potentials and, 19–20
Deoxyribonucleic acid
arterial content, coordination of cell mass with, 1198
recombinant. *See* Recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid techniques
Depression, slow cortical potentials in, 27
Diabetes mellitus, interorgan amino acid fluxes and, 707
1,2-Diacylglycerol
in fertilization, 142
in protein kinase C activation, 129
in renin secretion, 1093
Diet, influence on brain nutrition by amino acids, 69
Digitalis, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 255
1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D_3, prolactin secretion and, 291
Disequilibrium pH, 82
Dopamine. *See also* Catecholamines
anatomy, 537
antennal lobe, 224–225
electrophysiological actions, 537–538
in hippocampal formation, 471–472
inhibition of prolactin secretion, 284–286
neurotransmitter action, 537
in plasma and urine, spillover to plasma, 964–965
receptors, 537
renin secretion and, 1087–1088
whole body overflow, 968–969
Drugs, norepinephrine overflow and, 975–976
Dystrophin, 1048

E

Ear, lymphatics, rabbit, 1004
Echolocation, 615–638
acoustical prey detection on water surfaces, 636
auditory adaptations for, 618–624
in echo-cluttering environments, 626–636
acoustical detection by listening to prey-generated noises, 634–636
acoustical prey detection on water surfaces, 636
echo colors, 632–634
fluttering-target detection, 626–632
echo-delay sensitivity and target ranging, 619–623
enhancement of echo analysis by a reafferent copy of vocalization command, 624
intensity leveling, 623–624
neuronal facilitation relevant to target detection, 618–619
in open space, 624–626
time windows for target ranging, 619
in echo-cluttering environments, auditory adaptations for, 626–636
echo colors, 632–634
echo-delay sensitivity and target ranging, 619–623
behavioral evidence, 619–620
neuronal adaptations for coding echo delays, 620–622
neuronal mechanisms for echo-delay coding, 622
Sullivan's coincidence detector model, 622–623
fluttering-target detection, 626–632
cochlear auditory fovea, 628–631
individually tuned auditory fovea, 627–628
intensity leveling, 623–624
within echo sequence, 623
between vocalization and echo, 623–624
neuronal facilitation relevant to target detection, 618–619
in open space, auditory adaptations for, 624–626
prey-generated noises, 634–636
signals and foraging habitats, 615–618
time windows for target ranging, 619
Eicosanoids. *See* Arachidonate, metabolites
Electrical coupling, between vertebrate photoreceptors, 857–858
Electroencephalogram
direct current potentials. *See* Slow cortical potentials
limbic cortex, 481–488
fast (beta) activity: hippocampal and entorhinal, 486
rhythmic slow activity, 481–486
behavioral correlates and pharmacological aspects, 484–486
sharp transients or sharp waves, 487–488

slow event-related potential shifts, 486–487
scalp recording of slow cortical potentials, 7–13
amplification system, 10
biological artifacts, 10–11
ocular, 10–11
skin potential artifacts, 11
calculation of surface potentials, 7–8
electrode-skin system, 9–10
large potentials have cortical source, 8–9
source localization, 9
theta rhythm, 481
Electrophilic agents, protective action of glutathione against, 65–66
Elliptocytosis, hereditary, 1044
Emotional processes, slow cortical potentials and, 25
Encephalopathy, hepatic
ammonia in, 730
cerebral blood flow in, 730
structural changes, 730
Endothelial cells
arterial. *See* Artery(ies), endothelial cell replication
cytokine actions on, 427–436. *See also* Cytokines, endothelial cell biology and
lymphatic, 1004–1007
Endothelin, renin secretion and, 1090
Enkephalin, in hippocampal formation, 473
Enzymes
calcium-sensitive, in intramitochondrial metabolism, 392–392
ornithine cycle, 710–713
Epilepsy, slow cortical potentials and, 14–15
Epinephrine. *See also* Catecholamines
in plasma and urine
hormone secretion, 965
spillover to plasma, 965
whole body overflow, 968
Erythrocyte, glucose transport, 1147–1155. *See also* Glucose transport, erythrocyte system
Erythrocyte membrane skeleton
assembly of, 1043–1044
extension of erythrocyte paradigm to other cells, 1046
genetic and acquired defects in, 1044–1046
acquired defects in erythrocyte membranes, 1045–1046
hereditary hemolytic anemias, 1044–1045
overview, 1030
proteins and their interactions in, 1030–1046
ankyrin, 1032–1033
ankyrin-binding proteins, 1034–1036
ankyrin-spectrin interactions, 1033
assembly of erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1043–1044
erythrocyte spectrin, 1030–1032
genetic and acquired defects, 1044–1046
proteins of erythrocyte spectrin-actin junction, 1036–1042
regulation of, 1042–1043
spectrin-actin junction proteins, 1036–1042
actin, 1036–1037
adducin, 1041–1042
protein 4.1, 1037–1039
protein 4.9, 1039–1040
tropomodulin, 1040–1041
tropomyosin, 1040
spectrin based, 1029–1030
Estrogens, prolactin secretion and, 289–290

F

Fatty acids, volatile, 567–568
in cecum and large intestine, 574–577
absorption and metabolism of, 576–577
production of, 574–576
energy contributions of, 568, 577–578, 583
indirect effects on metabolism, 581–583
cholesterol metabolism and, 581
gastrointestinal blood flow and, 581–582
gastrointestinal epithelial effects, 582–583
insulin and glucagon secretion, 581
metabolism
acetate metabolism, 578–579
in cecum and large intestine, 576–577
by liver and peripheral tissues, 577–581
overall metabolism by body tissues, 577–578
propionate and butyrate metabolism, 579–581
in rumen, 573–574
production of, 568–571
in cecum and large intestine, 574–576
gastrointestinal sites, 568–569
microbial fermentation, 569–570
in rumen, 572–573
substrates and pathways for, 570–571
in rumen, 571–574
concentrations of, 571–572
epithelial transport and metabolism, 573–574
rates of production and absorption of volatile fatty acids, 572–573
Feedback, negative, slow cortical potential generation and, basal ganglia in, 17–18
Fenn effect, ventricular energetics, 262–264
Fermentation, microbial, volatile fatty acid production, 569–571
Fertilization, phosphoinositides in, 141–142

G

Gastrointestinal tract
blood flow, effect of volatile fatty acids on, 581–582
epithelial effects of volatile fatty acids, 582–583
volatile fatty acids, 567–583. *see also* Fatty acids, volatile
Genes, insulin-like growth factors, 594–596
Glial cells, slow cortical potentials and, 15
Glomeruli, antennal sensory lobe, 217–222
distribution, 217–218
"identifiable" and concept of glomerular invariance, 218–219
intrinsic structure, 219–221
neuronal convergence, 217
sexual dimorphisms and behavioral implications, 226–227
synaptic organization, 221–222
Glucagon, secretion, volatile fatty acids and, 581
Glucocorticoids, prolactin secretion and, 291
Glucose transport
in adipocytes, 1156, 1158–1159
analogous to enzyme-mediated catalysis, 1144
characteristics of, 1136
erythrocyte system, 1147–1155, 1162–1163
anomalous transport, 1148–1153
avian, 1156, 1159–1160
chemical modification studies, 1153–1154
ligand binding studies, 1153
pre-steady-state measurements, 1154–1155
rabbit and rat, 1155
transport studies, 1147–1153
facilitated diffusion, 1135–1169
across cell membranes, 1135–1136
in hepatocytes, 1156
mechanisms for facilitated diffusion of sugars, 1145–1147
alternating-conformer model of transport, 1146
fixed site model for transport, 1146–1147

in muscle, 1156
in nerve, 1155–1156
regulation, 1157–1169
acute regulation, 1157–1168
chronic regulation, 1168–1169
formal mechanism, 1157–1164
regulation of carrier recruitment, 1168–1169
regulation of carrier synthesis, 1168
signals controlling, 1164–1168
stereoselectivity of, 1144–1145
transport proteins, 1137–1156. *See also* Glucose transport proteins
Glucose transport proteins, 1137–1156
catalytic properties, 1144–1156
mechanisms for facilitated diffusion of sugars, 1145–1147
prototypic human erythrocyte system, 1147–1155
stereoselectivity of, 1144–1145
transport is analogous to enzyme-mediated catalysis, 1144
higher-order carrier structure, 1143–1144
identity of, 1137–1138
antibody studies, 1137
differential labeling procedure, 1138
photoaffinity reagents, 1137–1138
purification studies, 1137
recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid techniques, 1138
secondary structure, 1138–1143
chemical analyses of structure, 1142–1143
predicted from primary structure, 1138–1141
spectroscopic analyses of structure, 1141–1142
Glutamate. *See also* Amino acids, excitatory
in hippocampal formation, 469
transport, 64–65
Glutamine
hepatic metabolism, urea synthesis and, 717–718
interorgan flow, in acidosis, 721–722
principle flows, 56–61. *See also* Amino acid transport, glutamine flows
transport, pH and, 720–721
Glutathione
amino acid transport and protective function of, 63–66. *See also under* Amino acid transport
maintenance of cellular levels, rate-limiting steps in, 63–64
synthesis, complexities in transport steps to, 64
Glycine. *See also* Amino acids, inhibitory
neuronal sensitivity to, 532
Glycogen, depletion, in intrafusal muscle fiber labeling, 656
Glycolysis, cerebral, ammonia and, 732
Glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol, in membranes, 140–141
Goldfish, M (Mauthner) cells, excitatory and inhibitory synapses on, 175–177
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone-associated peptide, inhibition of prolactin secretion, 287
G proteins
in coupling of central neurotransmitter receptors to ion channels, 515–516
in fertilization, 142
in receptor coupling to phospholipase C, 126–128
enhancement of calcium sensitivity to phospholipase C, 128
evidence for, 126–127
identity of proteins involved, 127
involvement of G proteins in calcium channels, 128
Granulopoiesis, in renal epithelioid cells, 1072
Growth factors
arterial smooth muscle, 1187–1189
in control of arterial endothelial cell replication, 1179–1182
insulin-like, 591–605
oncogenes and, 138
Growth inhibitors
arterial endothelial cell, 1186
arterial smooth muscle, 1191–1192
Guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate
arachidonate and, 136
atrial natriuretic peptide action and, 672
in intracellular calcium mobilization and phosphoinositide turnover, 673–674
in photoreceptors
gating of light-sensitive channel, 864–865
light response and, 861–863
in renin secretion, 1091

H

Halorhodopsin, 319–328
anion-binding sites, 323–324
historical perspective, 319–320
photochemical reactions, 324–327
light-dependent deprotonation of Schiff base, 326–327
photocycle, 324–326
retinal isomerization, 326
purification, properties of pigment, and its reconstitution into functionally active proteoliposomes, 321–322
structure, 322–323
transport models, 327–328
transport properties and physiology, 320–321
Hamster, cheek pouch, lymphatics, 991–992
Heart
microlymphatics, 993–995
norepinephrine overflow from, 971–972
oxidative metabolism, intramitochondrial calcium concentration and, 409–412
size of, oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 260–261
ventricular energetics, 247–270. *See also* Ventricular energetics
Heart failure
atrial natriuretic peptide in, 685–686
norepinephrine spillover measurements in, 976–977
Heart rate, oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 254
Hematocrit, medullary microvascular, 900–903
Hemolytic anemia, hereditary, 1044–1045
Hemostasis, interleukin 1-mediated endothelial cell function in, 429–430
Hepatocyte
amino acid transport, 707–710
pH and, 720
glucose transport, 1156
Hippocampal formation. *See also* Limbic cortex
anatomy, 455–457
basic circuits, 475
connections with cingulate cortex, 458–459
connections with entorhinal cortex, 459–460
connections with pre-, post-, and parasubiculum, 459
connection with thalamus, 462
electrophysiology of neurons, 466–469
intrinsic circuitry of, 457–458
physiology, 466–476
synaptic transmitters and modulators, 469–475
Hippocampus, excitatory synapses in, 178–180
Histamine
in hippocampal formation, 472
renin secretion and, 1089–1090

Hydrogen, in small arteries, 932–933
Hydrogen ion, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 871
Hydrogen ion secretion, proximal renal tubule. *See* Proximal tubule acidification
5-Hydroxytryptamine. *See* Serotonin
Hyperammonemia, 727–733
coenzyme A sequestration and, 728–729
hyperornithinemia, hyperammonemia, and homocitrullinemia syndrome, 728
inborn errors of urea synthesis, 727–728
liver disease and, 729
lysinuric protein intolerance and, 729
neurotoxicity of ammonia, 750–732
periodic hyperlysinemia with, 729
secondary, 728–729
therapy, 732–733
Hyperlysinemia, periodic, hyperammonemia in, 729
Hyperornithinemia-hyperammonemia-homocitrullinemia syndrome, 728
Hyperprolactinemia, 298–299
Hypersensitivity, delayed, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 438–440
Hypertension
atrial natriuretic peptide in, 686
initial arterial lesion in, 1194
primary, norepinephrine spillover measurements in, 977
severe, with acute vascular injury, arterial smooth muscle replication in, 1197–1198
small artery abnormalities in, 942–946
spontaneously hypertensive rat, arterial cell replication in, 1195–1196
Hyperthyroidism, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 261
Hypertrophy, ventricular
coronary pressure-flow relations, 372–373
oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 261
Hypoxia, adenosine production and, 765–767

I

Inflammation
acute, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 436–437
interleukin 1-mediated endothelial cell function in, 430–431
Inositol 1,4-bisphosphate, metabolism, enzymatic pathways, 125–126
Inositol 1,2-cyclic 4,5-trisphosphate
formation of, 121
as second messenger, 123–124
Inositol hexakisphosphate, as second messenger, 124
Inositol pentakisphosphate, as second messenger, 124
Inositol phosphates
formation of, 119–120, 121–122
as second messengers, 122–124
specificity of, 123
Inositol 1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, as second messenger, 124
Inositol 1,3,4-trisphosphate
formation of, 122
metabolism, enzymatic pathways, 125
Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate
in fertilization, 142
formation of, 121
intracellular calcium oscillations and, 142–143
metabolism, enzymatic pathways, 124–125
receptor, identification of, 123
as second messenger, 122–123
Insulin
deficiency, 1168
secretion, volatile fatty acids and, 581
Insulin-like growth factors, 591–606
binding proteins, 592
biological activity, 602–605
in vitro, 603
in vivo, 603–605
biosynthesis, 596–597
gene characterization, 594–596
historical background, 591–592
receptors and intracellular signal transmission, 600–602
regulation of endocrine biosynthesis, 598–600
regulation of paracrine biosynthesis, 597–598
structure, 592–594
Interferons, endothelial cell biology and, 434–435
Interleukin 1, 428–431
coagulation and, 429–430
inflammation and, 430–431
Interleukin 2, endothelial cell biology and, 435
Interleukin 4, endothelial cell biology and, 435–436
Interleukin 6, endothelial cell biology and, 436
Intestine, small, lymphatics, 995–996
Intramitochondrial metabolism
calcium ions in, 391–416
calcium transport across mitochondrial inner membrane, 396–399
changes in intramitochondrial calcium concentration in intact tissues, 409–416
intramitochondrial calcium-sensitive enzymes, 392–396
dehydrogenases within permeabilized mitochondria, 394–395
relation between free and total calcium in mitochondria, 401–403
changes in intramitochondrial calcium concentration in intact tissues, 409–416
hormonal control of metabolism in liver and, 412–415
other mammalian tissues, 415–416
stimulation of oxidative metabolism in heart and, 409–412
intramitochondrial calcium-sensitive enzymes, 392–396
isolated dehydrogenases, 392–394
other enzymes, 395–396
pyrophosphatase, 395
sensitivity to changes in extramitochondrial calcium, 399–401
regulation of mitochondrial respiration, 403–406
general considerations, 403–404
regulation of mitochondrial volume and, 406–409
regulation operating through proton-motive force, 404–405
by respiratory chain itself, 405–406
substrate supply and, 405
regulation of mitochondrial volume, 406–409
by calcium, 407
by pyrophosphate, 407
regulation of mitochondrial pyrophosphate concentration, 407–409
regulation of mitochondrial respiration and, 406
relation between free and total calcium in mitochondria, 401–403
in vivo estimates, 402–403
relations to enzyme activations, 401–402
studies on fura-2-loaded mitochondria, 402

K

Kallikrein, renin secretion and, 1089
Kidney
angiotensinogen, converting enzyme, and angiotensin distribution, 1069–1070

atrial natriuretic peptide actions on, 678–684
renal epithelial actions, 680–684
renal hemodynamics, 678–680
blood flow, adenosine in, 795–797
in glutamine flow within the intact organism, 56–57
lymphatics, 999–1000
medullary blood flow, 885–914. *See also* Medullary microcirculation
nerves, renin secretion and, 1083–1085
norepinephrine overflow from, 973
perfusion pressure, renin secretion and, 1078–1080
proximal tubule acidification, 79–109. *See also* Proximal tubule acidification
renin distribution, 1068–1069
renin-producing cells, 1070–1072
renin synthesis and processing, 1096
tubule, renin secretion and, 1080–1083
Kidney disease, atrial natriuretic peptide in, 687–688
Kinins, renin secretion and, 1089

L

Lactotroph
heterogeneity, 280–283
anatomic, 281–282
functional, 282–283
of prolactin molecule, 280–281
regulation of prolactin secretion, 279
Laser-Doppler, in medullary blood flow estimation, 907
Leukocytes, P_2 receptors on, 787
Leukotrienes, renin secretion and, 1087
Light adaptation, 853–854
Light response, in vertebrate photoreceptors. *See* Photoreceptors, light response
Limbic cortex
areas specialized in making and holding associations between meaningful stimuli and behavioral responses, 491–494
cingulate cortex
connection with thalamus, 461–462
electrophysiology and basic circuits, 479–480
intrinsic circuitry, 460
lesions of, behavioral changes and, 490–491
synaptic transmitters and modulators, 480–481
circuitry of, 457–466
connections between hippocampal formation and other areas of limbic cortex, 458–460
connections between limbic cortex and amygdaloid complex, 464–465
connections between limbic cortex and septal area, 462–464
connections between limbic cortex and thalamus, 461–462
connections within cingulate and parahippocampal cortex, 460–461
extralimbic connections, 465–466
intrinsic circuitry of hippocampal formation, 457–458
cytoarchitecture and topography, 455–457
definition and nomenclature, 453–457
electroencephalogram activity, 481–488
fast (beta) activity: hippocampal and entorhinal, 486
neuronal gating dependent on behavioral state and EEG mode, 488
rhythmic slow activity, 481–486
sharp transients or sharp waves, 487–488
slow event-related potential shifts, 486–487
functional circuits and loops, 491–492
hippocampal formation, 455–457
connections with other areas of limbic cortex, 458–460
connection with thalamus, 462
intrinsic circuitry of, 457–458
lesions of, behavioral changes and, 488–489
physiology, 466–469
lesions of, behavioral changes produced by, 488–491
multimodal sensory inputs, conditioned associations, and behavioral outputs, 492
parahippocampal cortex
basic circuits, 478–479
connection with thalamus, 462
electrophysiology, 476–478
intrinsic circuitry, 460
lesions of, behavioral changes and, 489–490
synaptic transmitters and modulators, 478
physiology of, 466–488
cingulate cortex, 479–481
electroencephalogram activity, 481–488
hippocampal formation, 466–476
parahippocampal cortex, 476–479
plasticity of neuronal networks, 492–493
subdivisions of telencephalic cortex, 454–455
Lithium, pharmacologic action, phosphoinositide metabolism and, 141
Liver
in glutamine flow within the intact organism, 60–61
hepatocyte amino acid transport, 707–710
metabolism, hormonal control of, intramitochondrial calcium concentration and, 412–415
ornithine cycle enzymes in, topographic distribution, 726–727
protein degradation, 704
volatile fatty acid metabolism, 577–581
acetate metabolism, 578–579
butyrate metabolism, 579–580
propionate metabolism, 580–581
Liver disease
atrial natriuretic peptide in, 686–687
hyperammonemia in, 729
Lungs
deformability. *See* Pulmonary elasticity
instability, sources of, 1127–1128
microlymphatics, 996, 998–999
norepinephrine overflow from, 972–973
stability, 1122, 1128–1130. *See also* Pulmonary elasticity
new studies, 1132
Lymphatic system
collecting lymphatics, 1019–1021
endothelium, 1004–1007
contractility, 1005
microvalves, 1005–1007
Weibel-Palade bodies and surface charge, 1004–1005
fluid pump mechanisms from interstitium into lymphatics, 1008–1015
anesthetic depression of lymphatic contraction, 1014–1015
extrinsic lymph pump, 1009–1013
filtration and lymph formation, 1014
intrinsic lymph pump, 1009
osmotic aspiration hypothesis, 1015
pressure pulsation and lymph flow, 1013–1014
retrograde pump, 1014
tissue deformation and its effect on lymph formation and transport, 1013
glossary of microvascular terms, 988
interstitial transport, 1015–1016
lymphatic transendothelial pathways, 1016

venous reabsorption versus lymph transport, 1016
lymph transport, 987–988
microanatomy, 988–1004
appendix, 996
bat wing, 991
cardiac microlymphatics, 993–995
ear chamber of rabbit, 1004
hamster cheek pouch, 991–992
kidney, 999–1000
lung, 996, 998–999
mesentery, 990–991
prelymphatic channels, 1003–1004
skeletal muscle, 992–993
skin microlymphatics, 1000, 1002–1003
small intestine, 995–996
venolymphatic anastomoses, 1003
microangiology, 1021
pressures in microlymphatics, 1016–1019
intralymphatic fluid pressures and lymph node resistance, 1017–1018
lymphatic outflow pressure, 1018–1019
valves, 1007–1008
Lymph flow, microlymphatics and, 987–1022. *See also* Lymphatic system
Lymphocytes, normal recirculation, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 440–441
Lymphotoxin, endothelial cell biology and, 431–434
Lysinuric protein intolerance, hyperammonemia in, 729
Lysosomes
in amino acid transport, 61–63
renin granules and, 1072–1073

M

Magnesium, external, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 871
Mast cells, P_2 receptors on, 787
Mauthner cells, excitatory and inhibitory synapses on, 175–177
Medullary microcirculation, 885–914
anatomy, 889–893
cortex, 889–891
inner medulla, 893
outer medulla, 891–893
capillary permeability to macromolecules, 896–897
countercurrent exchanger, 886, 887–889
medullary blood flow: techniques and measurements, 903–910
albumin accumulation, 906
cortical extraction, 903
diffusible tracers, 903–904
indicator transit time, 905–906
laser-Doppler, 907
microspheres, 906–907
rubidium extraction, 904–905
video microscopy, 907–910
medullary microvascular hematocrit, 900–903
intrarenal tissue hematocrit, 900–902
low, possible mechanisms, 902–903
models of, 897–900
physiology:role in urinary concentrating mechanism, 894–896
regulation of medullary blood flow, 910–913
adenosine, 913
angiotensin II, 912
atrial natriuretic peptide, 912
autoregulation, 910–911
prostaglandins, 912–913
ureteral contractions, 911
vasopressin, 911
Mesentery
lymphatics, 990–991
prelymphatic channels, 1003
Metabolism
amino acid transport in, 43–71. *See also* Amino acid transport
effect of volatile fatty acids on, 581–583
cholesterol metabolism, 581
insulin and glucagon secretion, 581
intramitochondrial, calcium ions in, 391–416. *See also* Intramitochondrial metabolism
volatile fatty acids
in cecum and large intestine, 576–577
in liver, 577–581
in rumen, 573–574
***N*-Methyl-D-aspartate receptor**, 519–520
electrophysiological studies
cerebellum, 524–525
channel permeability to calcium, 522–523
cultured neurons, 521
desensitization to, 524
modulators of *N*-methyl-D-aspartate channel, 523–524
single-channel studies, 521
properties and implications, 525–527
Microspheres, in medullary blood flow estimation, 906–907
Microtubules, spectrin association with, 1052
Mitochondria
metabolism. *See* Intramitochondrial metabolism
respiration, regulation of, 403–406
Mitogens
arachidonate metabolites as, 135
phosphoinositide turnover and, 137–138
Motivation, slow cortical potentials and, 24–25
Motor disorders, slow cortical potentials in, 26–27
Muscle
glucose transport, 1156, 1160–1162
in glutamine flow within the intact organism, 57–60
protein degradation, 704–705
vascular smooth muscle tone, waterfall phenomenon and, 338–339
Muscle spindle
aftereffects of fusimotor activity and stretch, 657–658
capsule, 649–650
fusimotor actions, 650–651
aftereffects of, 657–658
conjectures on, 656–657
dynamic, 650
microscopic observations, 653–655
static, 650–651
historical comment, 644–645
intrafusal fibers, 651–657
chain fibers, 652
changes in response to stretch, 656
development of, 652–653
electrical activity of, 655–656
fusimotor effects, microscopic observations, 653–655
glycogen depletion, 656
histochemical staining, 652
long chain fibers, 652
mechanics and dynamic response, 649
motor innervation, 651, 653
nuclear bag fibers, 651–652
short-range elasticity, phenomena attributed to, 658–659
structure and histochemistry, 651–652

peripheral mechanisms, 643–660
phenomena attributed to short-range elasticity in intrafusal fibers, 658–659
sensory endings, 645–649
conductance changes in sensory terminals, 648–649
intrafusal fiber mechanics and dynamic response, 649
receptor potential, 647–648
response to stretch, 646
structure, 645–646
variability in discharge at constant length, 646–647
structure and function, 644
sympathetic innervation, 658
Myocardial ischemia, systolic-diastolic interaction in coronary circulation and, 352
Myocardium
contractile efficiency. *See* Ventricular energetics
contraction, effect on coronary and microvascular blood flow, 346–352
intramyocardial pressures, stresses, and strains, blood flow and, 339–341
intramyocardial vascular compliance and blood volumes, 342–344
time constants and, 344–346
Myosin adenosinetriphosphatase
activity, cardiac contractile efficiency and, 267–268
adenosine triphosphate hydrolysis, 266
mechanical efficiency, 268–269

N

Neoplasia, amino acid transport in, 50–51
Neovascularization, adenosine as stimulus to, 809
Nerve, glucose transport, 1155–1156, 1163
Nerve firing rate, sympathetic
catecholamine overflow measurements in estimation of, 974–977
effects of drugs, 975–976
in human diseases, 976–977
physiological responses, 974–975
and rate of norepinephrine overflow to circulation, 966–967, 968
Nervous system, central, neurotransmitter receptor subtypes in, 513–551. *See also* Neurotransmitter receptors, central
Neurons
adaptations for coding pulse-echo delay, 620–622
adenine nucleotide release from, 772–773
antennal lobe of insects, 215, 222–224. *See also* Olfactory system, insects, antennal afferent pathway
local interneurons, 223
multimodal neurons, 224
output neurons, 223–224
sexual dimorphisms and behavioral implications, 227–229
terminology and quantitative estimation, 222–223
central
quantal analysis of synaptic potentials in, 165–195
voltage-dependent channels in, 516–517
central nervous system, quantal analysis of synaptic potentials in. *See* Quantal analysis
cultured, excitatory amino acid receptor studies, 521
group 1a synapses on motoneurons, 172–174
group 1 synapses on dorsospinocerebellar tract neurons, 174–175
hierarchical systems, 514–515
hippocampal, electrophysiology, 466–469
limbic cortex, plasticity of, 492–493
mechanisms for echo-delay coding, 622
nonspecific or diffuse systems, 515
potassium liberation, slow cortical potentials and, 15
primary afferent synapses with frog motoneurons, 180–181
spinal cord neurons grown in culture, synapses formed between, 180
Neuropeptides
in hippocampal formation, 472
neurotransmitter and neuromodulation actions, 544–549
angiotensin II, 549
bradykinin, 549
cholecystokinin, 548
corticotropin releasing factor, 549
neuropeptide Y, 547
opioid peptides, 544–546
somatostatin, 547–548
substance P, 546–547
vasoactive intestinal peptide, 548–549
vassopressin and oxytocin, 548
in small arteries, 938
Neuropeptide Y
in hippocampal formation, 474
neurophysiological actions, 547
Neurotensin, in hippocampal formation, 472–473
Neurotransmitter receptors, central
acetylcholine, 532–535
muscarinic receptor actions, 533–535
nicotinic receptor actions, 532–533
adenosine, 541–542
γ-aminobutyric acid$_A$ and γ-aminobutyric acid$_B$, 528–532
coupling to ion channels, 515–517
second messengers, 516
ubiquitous G protein, 515–516
voltage-dependent channels in central neurons, 516–517
dopamine, 537–538
excitatory amino acids, 519–527
electrophysiological studies, 520–525
N-methyl-D-aspartate, 519–520, 522–527
glycine, 532
inhibitory amino acids, 528–532
norepinephrine, 535–537
β-receptor actions, 535–536
α_1-receptor actions, 536
α_2-receptor actions, 536–537
serotonin, 539–541
Neurotransmitters
catecholamine, overflow into circulation, 963–980. *See also* Catecholamines
central, 514
acetylcholine, 532–535
adenosine, 541–544
adenosine triphosphate, 544
dopamine, 537–538
effects of ammonia, 731–732
excitatory amino acids, 519–527
experimental strategies, 518
identification of, 517–518
inhibitory amino acids, 527–532
localization of, 517
neuropeptides, 544–549. *See also* Neuropeptides
norepinephrine, 535–537
purines, 541–544
release of, 517
serotonin, 538–541
synaptic mimicry, 517–518
in hippocampal formation, 469–475
in small arteries, 938
Nifedipine, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 257

Nitrogen metabolism, ornithine cycle function and. *See* Urea synthesis
Norepinephrine. *See also* Catecholamines
in hippocampal formation, 471
neurotransmitter action, 535
overflow from sympathetic nerves to circulation, 966–968
blood flow and, 967
capillary permeability and, 967–968
measurements of in estimation of nerve firing rates, 974–977. *See also* Nerve firing rate, sympathetic
mismatch between sympathetic nerve firing rate and rates of norepinephrine synthesis, release, and spillover, 968
nerve firing rate and, 966–967
norepinephrine reuptake, 967
in plasma and urine, 964–966
hormone secretion, 965–966
spillover to plasma, 964
β-receptor actions, 535–536, 550
α_1-receptor actions, 536, 550
α_2-receptor actions, 536–537, 550
regional spillover to circulation, 970–971
from cerebrovascular circulation, 974
from heart, 971–972
from hepatomesenteric circulation, 973
from kidneys, 973
from lungs, 972–973
measurement, 971
from skeletal muscle, 973–974
in small arteries, 938
whole body overflow, 969–970
Nutrition, amino acid transport in, 43–71. *See also* Amino acid transport

O

Obsessive-compulsive disorders, slow cortical potentials in, 28
Olfactory system, insect
antennal afferent pathway, 215–229, 230–233
afferent fiber distribution in antennal lobe, 216–217
antennal afferent projections, 216–217
deutocerebrum, 215–216
general considerations and terminology, 216
glomeruli, 217–222. *See also* Glomeruli, antennal sensory lobe
neurons of antennal lobe, 222–224
plasticity, 233–236
postembryonic development, 230–233
putative neurotransmitters of antennal lobe, 224–226
central processing of adequate stimulus, 215–230
accessory olfactory pathway, 229–230
antennal afferent projections, 216–217
antennal lobe neurons, 222–224
deutocerebrum, 215–216
glomeruli, 217–222
labial palp organ, 229–230
putative neurotransmitters of antennal lobe, 224–226
sexual dimorphisms and behavioral implications, 226–229
chemical information processing, 199–236
detector system, 200–202
electrophysiological approach, 202–203
peripheral coding of olfactory qualities, 203–213
peripheral olfactory image, 213–214
detector system, 200–202
antennae, 200
inactivation of, 202
olfactory sensilla, 200–201
specificity, 201
transduction, 201–202
labial palp organ, 229–230
peripheral coding of olfactory qualities, 203–213
food and host volatiles, 210–213
interspecific interruptants, 209–210
interspecific synergists, 210
pheromones, 203–209
pheromones as prey odors, 210
plasticity of system, 233–236
postembryonic development of antennal pathway, 230–233
Oncogenes
growth factors and, 138
possible targets for phosphoinositide messengers, 138–139
relationship between tyrosine kinases and phosphoinositide kinases, 139–140
Opioid peptides, neurophysiological actions, 544–546
Ornithine carbamoyltransferase, in urea synthesis, 712
Ornithine cycle, 710–718. *See also* Urea synthesis
comparison of kinetic parameters of ornithine cycle enzymes with concentrations of key metabolites of urea synthesis in vivo, 713–714
control of, 714–717
availability of ornithine as controlling factor, 716–717
carbamoyl-phosphate synthase activity, 715–716
intrahepatic ammonia buffering, 717
short-term control, 714–715
enzymes, 710–713
N-acetylglutamate synthase, 713
argininosuccinate lyase, 713
argininosuccinate synthase, 712–713
carbamoyl-phosphate synthase (ammonia), 710–712
defects, 727–728
first appearance of, 722–723
kinetic parameters, concentrations of urea synthesis metabolites and, 713–714
ornithine carbamoyltransferase, 712
prenatal concentrations, 723
topographic distribution in liver, 726–727
neonatal function, 724–726
amino acid catabolism, 725
protein turnover, 725
urea synthesis, 724–725
prenatal function, 723–724
substrates for urea synthesis, 710
urea synthesis and hepatic glutamine metabolism, 717–718
Oxygen consumption, cardiac
adenosine production and, 767–768
basal metabolic, 259
pressure-volume area relationship, 250–262. *See also under* Ventricular energetics
unloaded, 257
Oxygen wasting effect, ventricular energetics, 262
Oxytocin
in hippocampal formation, 472
neurophysiological actions, 548

P

Pain, ischemic, adenosine in, 805–806
Parahippocampal cortex. *See* Limbic cortex
Pericardial restraint, coronary pressure-flow relations, 371–372
pH
N-acetylglutamate synthesis and, 721
amino acid transport in hepatocytes and, 720

carbonic anhydrase activity and, 721
glutamine cycle and, 720–721
homeostasis, urea synthesis and, 719–720
low, urea synthesis and, 720–721
regulation of proximal tubular acidification, 102–103
Phenylephrine, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 255
Pheromones, 204–209
interspecific effects, 209–210
as prey odors, 210
receptors in hybrids, 209–210
sensitivity and specificity of specialist cells, 206–207
specialist olfactory receptor cells, 206
specialists versus cells with broader response spectra, 208–209
temporal characteristics of olfactory cell responses, 207–208
Phorbol ester, receptor, protein kinase C as, 129–130
Phosphoinositide kinase, relation to tyrosine kinases, 139–140
Phosphoinositides
cell proliferation and oncogenes, 137–140
mitogens and phosphoinositide turnover, 137–138
phosphoinositide turnover in transformed cells, 138
possible targets for phosphoinositide messengers, 138–139
relationship between growth factors and oncogenes, 138
relationship between tyrosine kinases and phosphoinositide kinases, 139–140
cellular site of phosphatidylinositol effect, 117–119
discovery of phosphatidylinositol cycle, 117
discovery of phosphoinositide effect, 115–116
glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol in membranes, 140–141
historical background, 115–120
inositol lipids in calcium-dependent responses, 119
inositol phosphates, formation of, 119–120
metabolism, 120–126
enzymatic pathways, 124–126
hydolysis, 120–121
inositol phosphates as second messengers, 122–124
products of hydrolysis, 121–122
prolactin secretion and, 292–294
in signal transduction, 115
arachidonate and its metabolites, 134–137
cell proliferation and oncogenes, 137–140
fertilization and, 141–142
glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol in membranes, 140–141
guanosine 5′-triphosphate-binding proteins in receptor coupling to phospholipase C, 126–128
historical background, 115–120
intracellular calcium oscillations, 142–143
pharmacologic action of lithium and, 141
phosphoinositide metabolism, 120–126
protein kinase C, 128–134
turnover
early studies, 119
effect of atrial natriuretic peptide and guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate, 673–674
feedback inhibition of, 132
mitogens and, 137–138
in transformed cells, 138
Phospholipase A_2
in arachidonate release, 134–135
calcium dependency of, relation to phosphoinositide cascade, 135
Phospholipase C
activity, arachidonate/arachidonate metabolites in, 136
receptor coupling to, guanosine 5′-triphosphate-binding proteins in, 126–128
Phosphorylation, regulation of protein interactions in erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1042
Photoreceptors
calcium transport and buffering in outer segment, 867–874
activation of exchange by external and internal ions, 870–871
buffering of intracellular calcium in rod outer segment, 873
isolation of exchange molecule, 872–873
membrane current associated with sodium:calcium,potassium exchange, 868
sodium:calcium,potassium exchange activity, 867. *See also* Sodium:calcium,potassium exchange, photoreceptor outer segment
stoichiometry of sodium:calcium,potassium exchange, 868–870
study methods, 867–868
turnover of intracellular calcium in rod outer segment, 873–874
voltage sensitivity of sodium:calcium,potassium exchange, 871–872
electrical coupling between, 857–858
effects of, 858
time-dependent properties of coupling, 857–858
electrical noise in, 856–857
light response, 847–877
electrical noise in photoreceptors, 856–857
intensity-response relationship, 851–852
light adaptation, 853–854
light-sensitive channel, 863–867
current-voltage relationship, 863–864
gating by calcium, 865–866
gating by guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate, 864–865
ionic selectivity, 864
ion permeation through, 866
isolation of, 866–867
similarities to calcium channel, 866
unit conductance, 864
modulation by ionic conductances in inner segment membrane, 858–860
overview, 848–851
response to dim flashes and to single photons, 852–853
role of sodium:calcium,potassium exchange and of intracellular calcium, 874–876
search for internal transmitter, 860–863
calcium hypothesis, 860–861
guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate hypothesis, 861–862
guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate pathway, 862–863
spectral sensitivities of rods and cones, 855–856
spread of excitation and adaptation, 855
spread of light response between, 857
Phototransduction. *See* Photoreceptors, light response
Pituitary gland
cell systems, prolactin secretion and, 291
intracellular proteins, phosphorylation of, 297
Placenta
amino acid flows across, 70
blood flow, adenosine in, 797
Plasma, catecholamine neurotransmitters in, 964–966
Platelet-activating factor, renin secretion and, 1090
Platelets
adenosine diphosphate activation of, 798–799
P_2 receptors on, 787
Polycythemia, coronary pressure-flow relations, 372
Potassium
conductance in central neurons, acetylcholine and, 533–534
external, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 871

in small arteries, 932
Potassium ion, slow cortical potentials and, 15
Progesterone, prolactin secretion and, 291
Prolactin
mechanism of action and biological effects, 297–298
molecular heterogeneity, 280–281
secretion of. *See* Prolactin secretion
Prolactin secretion
abnormalities in humans, 298–299
autoregulation by prolactin at level of lactotroph, 287–288
inhibitory control of, 284–288
γ-aminobutyric acid, 286–287
dopamine, 284–286
gonadotropin-releasing hormone-associated peptide, 287
somatostatin, 287
intracellular regulatory mechanisms, 291–297
adenylate cyclase and cyclic nucleotides, 292
arachidonate, 294–295
calcium in, 295–297
phosphoinositide metabolism, 292–294
phosphorylation of intracellular proteins, 297
pituitary cell systems, 291
paracrine and autocrine regulation of, 283–284
peripheral hormone actions, 289–291
catechoestrogens and exogenous antiestrogens, 290–291
1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D_3, 291
estrogens, 289–290
glucocorticoids, 291
progesterone, 291
testosterone, 291
thyroid hormones, 291
prolactin-stimulatory factors, 288–289
serotonin, 288
thyrotropin-releasing hormone, 288
vasoactive intestinal peptide, 288–289
regulation at lactotroph level, 279–299
cell-to-cell interactions: paracrine and autocrine regulation, 283–284
implications for abnormalities of prolactin secretion in humans, 298–299
inhibitory control, 284–288
intracellular regulatory mechanisms, 291–297
lactotroph heterogeneity, 280–283
peripheral hormone actions, 289–291
prolactin-stimulatory factors, 288–289
Propionate, metabolism, 580–581
Propranolol, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 256–257
Prostaglandins
in medullary blood flow regulation, 912–913
renin secretion and, 1087
Protein kinase C
acceptance of 1,2-diacylglycerol as second messenger, 129
activation, arachidonate and, 136–137
arachidonate release and, 135
discovery and mechanism of action, 128–129
modulatory functions in phosphoinositide-mediated signal transduction, 132–134
as phorbol ester receptor, 129–130
regulation of activity and substrate specificity, 131–132
in renin secretion, 1093
substrates, 130–131
translocation, 130
Proteolysis, 703–705
affinity-labeled glucose carrier, 1142
hepatic (autophagic), control of, 704–705
mechanisms, 703–704
nonfibrillar and fibrillar muscle protein, control of, 705
Proximal tubule acidification
apical membrane mechanisms, 82–90
H-OH transport versus HCO_3 transport, 82–83
Na-H antiport: secondary active H secretion, 83–85
primary active H secretion, 85–87
tertiary active H secretion, 87–89
axial heterogeneity, 108–109
basolateral membrane mechanisms, 90–98
Cl-base exchange, 94–97
electrogenic Na-3HCO_3 cotransport, 90–94
H-OH-HCO_3 pathways, 97
Na-H antiport, 94
buffer capacity, 101–102
cellular mechanisms, 79–102
apical membrane mechanisms, 82–90
basolateral membrane mechanisms, 90–98
buffer capacity, 101–102
examination techniques, 79–81
passive leak pathways, 98–101
organization of proximal tubular cell in, 81–82
passive leak pathways, 98–101
CO_2 permeability, 100
H_2CO_3 permeability, 100–101
H-OH-HCO_3 permeabilities, 98–100
regulation of, 102–108
acute regulation of Na-H antiporter by pH and Na concentration, 102–103
acute regulation of Na-3HCO_3 cotransporter by Na and HCO_3 concentration, by pH, and by potential difference, 103
chronic adaptations, 108
intraepithelial diffusion barriers, 106
by luminal and peritubular pH, 103–106
regulation of H-HCO_3 transporters by intracellular messengers, 106–107
relative effects of apical and basolateral membrane transporters on cell pH, 102
Psychiatric disorders, slow cortical potentials in, 27–28
Psychopathy, slow cortical potentials in, 27
Pulmonary elasticity
contributions of nonparenchymal structures, 1131
contributions of parenchymal structures, 1130–1131
micromechanics of lung distortion, 1123–1130
lung stability, 1128–1130, 1132
models in which microstructure follows continuum strain field, 1123–1125
models with strain determined from internal equilibrium, 1125–1126
results obtained from material testings, 1123
structural features inferred from conceptual models, 1126–1128
micromechanics of uniform expansion of lung, 1118–1123
limitations of pressure-volume models, 1122–1123
lung stability, 1122
models of parenchymal distortion at alveolar duct level, 1119–1122
models with tissue and surface forces acting independently, 1118–1119
Purinoceptors
agonists and antagonists
in cardiac therapy, 808–809
physiological and pathological effects and therapeutic potential in humans, 803–809
in blood vessels, 790–801

cardiovascular, 761–809
adenine nucleotide receptors, 763
adenosine receptors, 762
historical development, 762
P_1 (adenosine and AMP) receptors, 774–784
taxonomy, 774–787
cardiovascular actions, 787–803
in blood vessels, 790–801
in cardiac muscle, 787–790
prejunctional purinoceptors in cardiovascular regulation, 801–803
central nervous system, adenosine, 541–542
P_1 (adenosine and AMP) receptors, 774–784
A_1 adenosine receptors, 778–781
A_2 adenosine receptors, 781–782
A_{2a} receptor, 784
A_{2b} receptor, 784
A_1-calcium receptor, 784
adenosine receptors coupled to effectors other than adenylate cyclase, 782–784
A_1-glucose receptor, 784
A_1-guanylate cyclase receptor, 784
A_1-phospholipase A receptor, 783–784
A_1-phospholipase C receptors, 783
A_1-potassium receptor, 783
classification by biochemical criteria: G proteins and signal transduction, 777–778
classification by pharmacological criteria, 776
definitions and nomenclature, 774–776
P_2 (ATP and ADP) receptors, 784–787
agonists, 785–786
antagonists, 786–787
classification by pharmacological criteria, 785–787
definition and nomenclature, 784–785
on leukocytes, mast cells, and platelets, 787
in regional blood flow regulation, 799
prejunctional
in cardiovascular regulation, 801–803
adenosine, 801–803
adenosine triphosphate, 803
clinical significance of, 803
Pyrophosphate
mitochondrial concentration, regulation of, 407–409
regulation of mitochondrial volume, 407
Pyrroline-5-carboxylate, membrane transport, 66

Q

Quantal analysis
nonquantal separation of peak amplitudes, 169–171
optimization methods, 166–169
methods for calculating S(V), 167–169
nonlinear summation of synaptic potentials, 167
Poisson and binomial distributions, 166
probability of transmitter release at single release site, 183–191
inactive synapses, evidence for, 188–189
intermittent failure of impulse conduction, 189–190
release probabilities and intercellular calcium concentration, 187–188
synaptic plasticity and associated changes in release parameters, 190–191
uniform or nonuniform probabilities of release, 183–187
probablistic release at central synapses, 171–183
excitatory and inhibitory synapses on goldfish Mauthner cells, 175–177
excitatory synapses in hippocampus, 178–180
group 1a synapses on motoneurons, 172–174
group 1 synapses on dorsospinocerebellar tract neurons, 174–175
other synapses in goldfish, 177–178
primary afferent synapses with frog motoneurons, 180–181
synapses formed between spinal cord neurons grown in culture, 180
quantal synaptic potential, 192–195
all-or-none hypothesis, 192–193
from dendritic synapses, 194–195
quantal variability, 193–194
quantal variability, 168–169, 193–194
resolution of discrete amplitudes, 169
statistical analysis, 166–171
synaptic potentials in central neurons, 165–195
statistical analysis, 166–171

R

Radionuclide studies, in medullary blood flow estimation, 903–906
diffusible tracer, 903–904
indicator transit time, 906–907
rubidium extraction, 904–905
Reactive hyperemia, mediation of, adenosine triphosphate in, 799, 801
Receptors
atrial natriuretic peptide, 670–672
cardiovascular purinoceptors. *See* Purinoceptors, cardiovascular
central neurotransmitters, 513–551. *See also* Neurotransmitter receptors; Neurotransmitters
insulin-like growth factors, 600–602
Recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid techniques, glucose transport proteins, 1138
Renin
molecular biology and biochemistry, 1076–1077
secretion. *See* Renin secretion
Renin-angiotensin system, molecular biology and biochemistry, 1076–1078
angiotensinogen, 1077
converting enzyme, 1078
renin, 1076–1077
Renin secretion, 1067–1098
acetylcholine and, 1090
angiotensin and, 1085–1086
antidiuretic hormone and, 1086–1087
atrial natriuretic peptide actions on, 684, 1088–1089
calcitonin gene-related peptide and, 1090
control of
integrated mechanisms, 1078–1085
intracellular, 1093–1095
local control of renin release, 1085–1090
renal nerves and, 1083–1085
renal perfusion pressure and, 1078–1080
tubular control of renin release, 1080–1083
dopamine and, 1087–1088
endothelin and, 1090
histamine and, 1089–1090
kallikrein and, 1089
kinins and, 1089
leukotrienes and, 1087
morphology of renin synthesis and secretion, 1068–1076
activation of renin, 1073
granulopoiesis in epithelioid cells, 1072
intrarenal distribution of angiotensinogen, converting enzyme, and angiotensin, 1069–1070

intrarenal distribution of renin, 1068–1069
lysosomal nature of renin granules, 1072–1073
morphology of renin release, 1073–1076
renin-producing cells of kidney, 1070–1072
platelet-activating factor and, 1090
prostaglandins and, 1087
relation between renin synthesis and secretion, 1095–1098
cultured cells as model to study renin secretion, 1096–1097
renin synthesis and processing in kidney, 1096
transfer cells as model for renin secretion, 1097–1098
renin-angiotensin system, 1076–1078
signal transduction and intracellular messengers, 1090–1093
adenosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate, 1091
diacylglycerol and protein kinase C, 1093
guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate, 1091
intracellular calcium, 1091–1092
extracellular calcium versus, 1092–1093
vasoactive intestinal peptide and, 1089
Reperfusion injury, adenosine in, 806–807
Research, slow cortical potentials, experimental paradigms in, 2–7
contingent negative variation paradigm, 5–7
learning self-control of SCPs, 7
orienting paradigm and slow negative wave, 2
processing SCPs and work load paradigms, 3
spontaneous SCP fluctuations, 5
voluntary movement and Bereitschaftspotential, 3–5
Reye's syndrome, hyperammonemia in, 729
Rods. *See* Photoreceptors
Rubidium extraction, in medullary blood flow estimation, 904–905
Rumen, volatile fatty acids in, 571–574. *See also* Fatty acids, volatile, in rumen

S

Sarcoplasmic reticulum, adenosinetriphosphatase, 749–758. *See also* Adenosinetriphosphatase, sarcoplasmic reticulum
Scalp, EEG recording of slow cortical potentials, 7–13
Schizophrenia, slow cortical potentials in, 27
Schwartzman reaction, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 437–438
Seizures, slow cortical potentials and, 14–15
Serotonin
anatomy, 539
antennal lobe, 224–225
electrophysiological actions, 539–541
in hippocampal formation, 472
neurotransmitter action, 538–539
prolactin secretion and, 288
receptors, 539, 550–551
Signal transduction
phosphoinositides in, 115–143. *See also* Phosphoinositides
in renin secretion, 1090–1093
Skeletal muscle
blood flow, adenosine in, 795
lymphatics, 992–993
norepinephrine overflow from, 973–974
Skin, microlymphatics, 1000, 1002–1003
Slow cortical potentials, 1–31
anatomic basis of, 16–18
in anxiety disorders, 27–28
behavior and, 20–31
neurological and psychiatric disorders, 25–28
psychological processes, 20–25
in brain damage, 25–26
cellular mechanisms underlying, 13–15
decomposition of structure, 12–13
averaging, 12
modeled component analysis, 12
principal component analysis, 12
in depression, 27
experimental paradigms in research, 2–7
contingent negative variation paradigm, 5–7
learning self-control of SCPs, 7
orienting paradigm and slow negative wave, 2–3
processing SCPs and work load paradigm, 3
spontaneous SCP fluctuations, 5
voluntary movement and Bereitschaftspotential, 3–5
in motor disorders, 26–27
neurochemical and pharmacological processes underlying, 15–16
neurophysiological basis of, 13–15
arrangement of neocortical dipoles responsible for SCPs, 13
contribution of K^+ and glia to SCPs, 15
neurophysiological evidence that excitatory postsynaptic potentials produce potential sinks in layer I, 13–14
seizures and SCPs, 14–15
in obsessive-compulsive disorders, 28
in psychiatric disorders, 27–28
psychological processes and, 20–25
attention and preparation, 20–24
limits of attention, 22
motor task demands and terminal contingent negative variation, 23
perceptual task demands and initial contingent negative variation, 22–23
stages of motor preparation, 23
emotional factors, 25
motivational factors, 24–25
in psychopathy, 27
recording of, 9–11
amplification system, 10
biological artifacts, 10–11
ocular, 10–11
skin potential artifacts, 10–11
electrode-skin system, 9–10
in schizophrenia, 27
self-control of, 7
signal transmission to scalp, 7–13
volume conduction, 7–9
volume conduction and source localization
calculation of surface potentials, 7–8
large potentials have cortical source, 8–9
source localization, 9
single cell activity in prefrontal cortex, SCPs, and behavior
anatomy of delayed response tasks, 19
anodal direct current polarization of prefrontal cortex, 20
delayed-response tasks and SCPs, 19–20
multiple-unit activity and SCPs, 18–19
spontaneous fluctuations, 5
structure and pathways involved in generation of
basal ganglia in negative feedback, 17–18
midline intralaminar nuclei of thalamus, 18
reticular nucleus of thalamus, 16–17
slow potentials in thalamus and cortex, 18
structures and pathways involved in generation of, 16–18
theoretical model of
consequences of threshold regulation, 29–31
enforcing order in the chaos of neocortical electrical activity, 28–31
representation of threshold regulation in electroencephalogram, 28–29

threshold control in cell assemblies, 28
Sodium
concentration, regulation of proximal tubular acidification, 102–103
external, in sodium:calcium,potassium exchange in photoreceptor outer segment, 870
in small arteries, 930–932
Sodium:calcium,potassium exchange, photoreceptor outer segment, 867
activation by external and internal ions, 870
external calcium, 871
external magnesium, 871
external sodium, 870–871
internal calcium, 871
isolation of exchange molecule, 872–873
membrane current associated with, 868
role in light response, 874–876
stoichiometry of, 868–870
voltage sensitivity of, 871–872
Somatostatin
in hippocampal formation, 473–474
inhibition of prolactin secretion, 287
neurophysiological actions, 547–548
Spectrin
association with cytoplasmic proteins, 1051–1053
actin filaments, 1051–1052
calpactin I, 1053
intermediate filament proteins, 1052
microtubules, 1052
synapsin, 1052
erythrocyte, 1030–1032
deficiency, 1045
interactions with ankyrin, 1033
membrane skeleton
assembly of cell-to-cell junctions, 1053–1054
participation in specialized membrane domains, 1053
possible functions, 1053–1054
regulation of access of secretory vesicles to plasma membrane, 1054
nonerythroid cells, 1046–1048
plasma membrane interactions, 1048–1051
Spectrin-α-actinin-dystrophin superfamily, 1048
Spectroscopy, glucose carrier protein structure, 1141–1142
Spherocytosis, hereditary, 1044
Spinal cord, neurons grown in culture, synapses formed between, 180
Starling resistor, 332. *See also* Waterfall phenomenon
characteristics, 335–336
Stretch
aftereffects in muscle spindle, 657–658
intrafusal muscle fiber response to, 656
muscle spindle sensory ending response to, 645–649, 658–659
Substance P
in hippocampal formation, 472
neurophysiological actions, 546–547
Sulfonylureas, 1168–1169
Sullivan's coincidence detector model, in echolocation, 622–623
Synapses
dendritic, quantal synaptic potentials from, 194–195
effects of ammonia, 730–731
excitatory and inhibitory synapses on goldfish Mauthner cells, 175–177
excitatory synapses in hippocampus, 178–180
excitatory synaptic transmission, 525
in goldfish, 175–178
group 1a synapses on motoneurons, 172–174
group 1 synapses on dorsospinocerebellar tract neurons, 174–175
inactive (silent), evidence for, 188–189
presynaptic inhibition by acetylcholine receptor, 534–535
primary afferent synapses with frog motoneurons, 180–181
quantal analysis of synaptic potentials in central neurons, 165–195. *See also* Quantal analysis
quantal synaptic potentials, 192–195. *See also* Quantal analysis
between spinal cord neurons grown in culture, 180
synaptic plasticity, 190–191
Synapsin, spectrin association with, 1052

T

Tachycardia, coronary pressure-flow relations, 372
Testosterone, prolactin secretion and, 291
Thalamus
connections with limbic cortex, 461–462
cingulate cortex, 461–462
hippocampal formation, 462
parahippocampal cortex, 462
midline intralaminar nuclei, slow cortical potential generation and, 18
reticular nucleus, slow cortical potential generation and, 16–17
slow potentials in, 18
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone, prolactin secretion and, 288
Transforming growth factor-β, endothelial cell biology and, 436
Transplantation, cytokine-mediated endothelial alterations in, 442
Trauma, interorgan amino acid fluxes and, 707
Tropomodulin, erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1040–1041
Tropomyosin, erythrocyte membrane skeleton, 1040
Tumor necrosis factor, endothelial cell biology and, 431–434
Tyrosine kinases, relation to phosphoinositide kinases, 139–140

U

Urea synthesis
development, 722–726
enzymes involved in, 710–713. *See also* Ornithine cycle, enzymes
first appearance of ornithine cycle enzymes, 722–723
hepatic glutamine metabolism and, 717–718
hepatocyte amino acid transport, 707–710
inborn errors, 727–728
inhibition of, at low pH, mechanisms, 720–721
interorgan amino acid fluxes, 705–707
metabolic pathway, 701–703
metabolites, concentrations, kinetic parameters of ornithine cycles enzymes and, 713–714
neonatal, 724–725
neonatal function of ornithine cycle, 724–726
ornithine cycle. *See* Ornithine cycle
overview, 701–703
pH homeostasis and, 718–720
prenatal function of ornithine cycle, 723–724
proteolysis, 703–705
hepatic (autophagic), control of, 704
mechanisms, 703–704
in muscle, control of, 704–705
nonfibrillar and fibrillar muscle protein, 705
protonation of ammonia and, 721
substrates for, 710
Ureter, contractions, in medullary blood flow regulation, 911
Urine
catecholamine neurotransmitters in, 966
concentrating mechanism, medullary microcirculation in, 894–896

V

Valproate, hyperammonemia and, 729
Vascular resistance, peripheral
atrial natriuretic peptide and, 677–678
small arteries in, 922–924, 948–949
Vasoactive intestinal peptide
in hippocampal formation, 474
neurophysiological actions, 548–549
prolactin secretion and, 288–289
renin secretion and, 1089
Vasoconstriction, adenosine triphosphate-initiated, 798
Vasodilatation, ischemic, autoregulation and, 359
Vasodilation, adenosine triphosphate-initiated, 797–798
Vasopressin
in hippocampal formation, 472
in medullary blood flow regulation, 911
neurophysiological actions, 548
renin secretion and, 1086–1087
secretion, atrial natriuretic peptide and, 685
Venolymphatic anastomoses, 1003
Ventricular energetics, 247–270
cardiac oxygen consumption and pressure-volume area, 250–262
assumptions, 250–251
basal metabolic oxygen consumption, 259
calcium and, 254
catecholamines and, 254–255
cooling and, 256
coronary perfusion and, 259–260
digitalis and, 255
ejecting and isovolumic contractions, 251–252
force-length area, 262
heart rate and, 254
heart size and, 260–261
hyperthyroidism and, 261
hypertrophy and, 261
inotropic states and, 254–257
in situ heart, 261–262
loading conditions, 251–254
in mammalian species other than dogs, 262
negative inotropic agents and, 256–257
negative work, 253
new cardiotonic agents and, 255–256
pacing site and, 256
postextrasystolic potentiation, 256
quick release, 253–254
right ventricle, 260
unloaded contraction and arrest, 257–259
efficiency, 264
efficiency from ATP hydrolysis to pressure-volume area, 267–268
efficiency of contractile machinery, 267
myosin adenosinetriphosphatase activity and contractile efficiency, 267–268
efficiency from ATP to external work, 268–269
mechanical efficiency and economy, 269
myosin adenosinetriphosphatase mechanical efficiency, 268–269
efficiency from oxygen consumption to adenosine triphosphate synthesis, 265–267
energy equivalent of oxygen, 265
enthalpy of adenosine triphosphate, 266
free energy change of ATP hydrolysis, 266
phosphate-to-oxygen ratio, 265–266
use of adenosine triphosphate, 266–267
efficiency from oxygen consumption to external work, 268
efficiency from oxygen consumption to pressure-volume area, 264–265
Fenn effect, 262–264
oxygen-wasting effect, 262
remaining problems, 269–270
total mechanical energy of ventricular contraction, 248–250
time-varying elastance model, 248–249
difference from stretched elastic body model, 249–250
Verapamil, cardiac oxygen consumption-pressure volume area relation and, 257
Video microscopy, in medullary blood flow estimation, 907–910
conversion of red blood cell velocity to mean blood velocity, 908–910
red blood cell velocity and capillary diameter determination, 907–908

W

Waterfall phenomenon, 332–339
biological examples, 336–339
characteristics of collapsible tubes, 335–336
dynamic effects, 339
effects of tethering, 337
effects of tissue pressures on upstream and downstream pressures, 337
effects of tone of vascular smooth muscle, 338–339
effects of viscosity and tube diameter, 337–338
frictional mechanisms, 334–335
historical background, 332–333
inertial mechanisms, 335
mechanisms explaining, 334–335
model experiments with collapsible tubes, 333–334
in organs, 336
in parallel, 336–337
in series, 336
Weibel-Palade bodies, lymphatic endothelium, 1004–1005